



nits Said ent South y Hanoi

i. Puts Levels '72 Offensive

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—The Pentagon reported today that North Vietnamese have stepped up Communist military activity in South Vietnam since the 27 truce to levels reached last year's major offensive.

Hanoi forces, said Defense Department spokesman Jerry W. Bunker, also have expanded employment of surface-to-air missiles and anti-aircraft fire in the extreme northern of South Vietnam, near the demilitarized zone.

Friedheim told a briefing, "our feeling they have easily replaced their losses" in the heavy but largely unsuccessful offensive a year ago. The Pentagon estimate of North Vietnamese soldiers in Vietnam at between 140,000 and 150,000, saying he could not be precise since there was no way to be completely accurate on infiltration rates.

Forbidden by Accord
Violations of the cease-fire pact forbid the bringing of troops and weapons, except for a strictly one-for-one replacement of equipment.

While the White House on North Vietnam to pull out of Cambodia and to be by the peace agreement, Ziegler said that "Communist forces are conducting an active offensive in Cambodia."

Restated to reporters the House stand that Article 1 of the Paris peace agreement states that North Vietnam remove its troops from Cambodia.

Ziegler was asked whether Vietnamese forces were in Cambodia in support of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

"No Discussion"
He could not speak for his government, but said there was no discussion on the issue when President Nixon met with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Ziegler said he anticipated for announcement of policy toward Cambodia after the Paris peace agreement, but that he was not sure of the timing.

Ziegler announced that he would hold a National Security Council meeting tomorrow morning with Gen. Haig and that he will spend the day at Camp David, Mr. President frequently refers to David to work on major statements.

Mr. Ziegler insisted that until meeting, Mr. Nixon's David journey and the deputy chief of staff's return are not related. The count-down on Page 2, Col. 8.

Survivors of 2 Peace Copters id to Deny They Were Lost

By Sylvan Fox

GON, April 11 (UPI).—A helicopter carrying members of an international peace-delegation that was shot down Saturday was on course and was flying under the direction of a Cong navigator, American sources said today. The Viet Cong has asserted the helicopter "met with accident" because it strayed from its prescribed course.

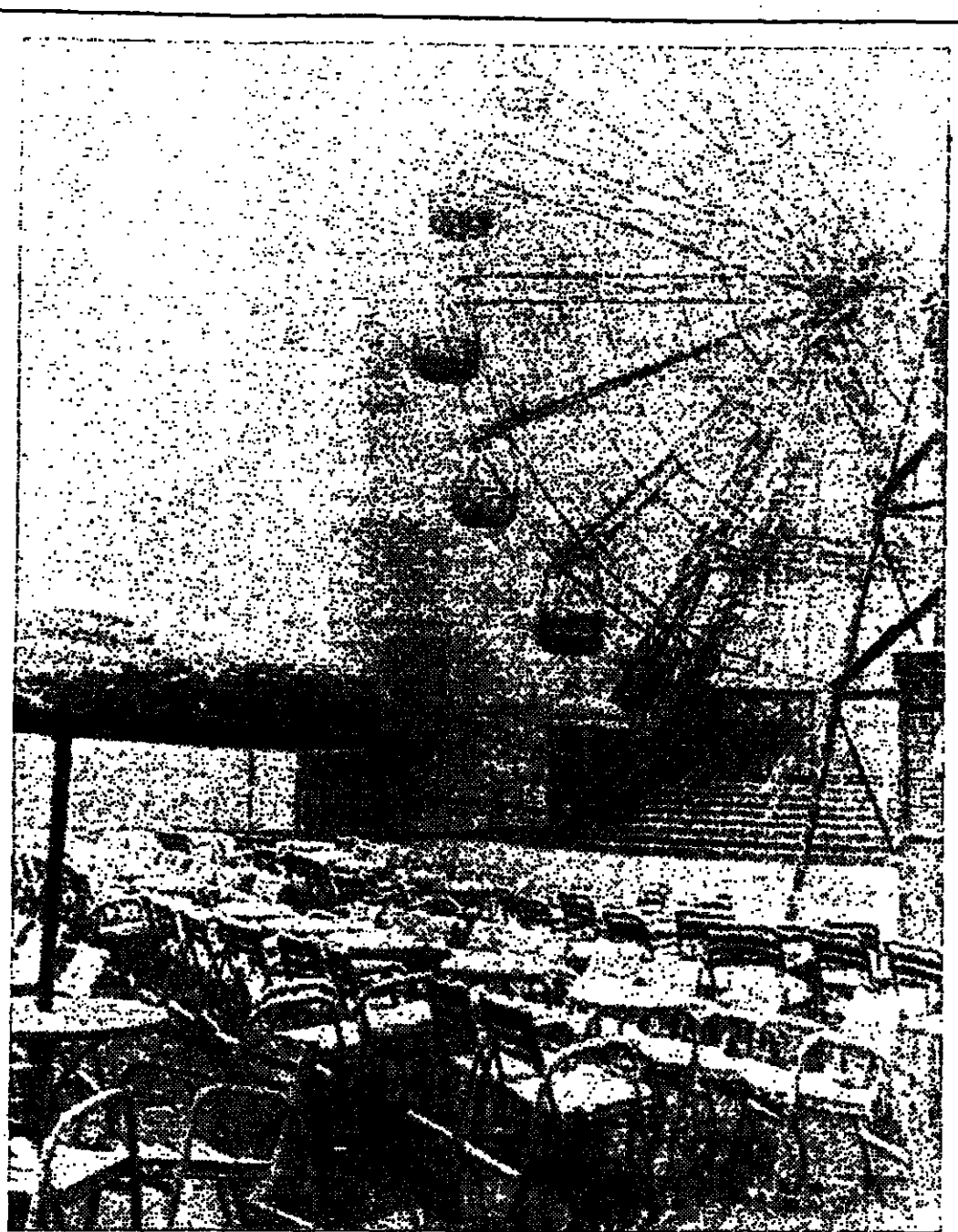
A second helicopter of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, flying a distance behind the one by the missile, was hit by arms fire but managed to safely.

Survivors from the second air-landed reportedly told officials that they signed a document falsifying their position at the time of the incident because they feared if they refused they would not be released by the Cong.

Control-commission representatives, three crewmen and Viet Cong officers—incubated the navigator, according to latest account—were killed by a heat-seeking missile on a peace-keeping mission Communist territory.

According to the Viet Cong on of the incident, the copters were "at least" 15 miles south of their prescribed.

Two helicopters were flying



FUN'S FUN, BUT...—A Barcelona amusement park blanketed by snow Tuesday. Heavy snowfalls have disrupted communications and caused heavy damage to crops in northern Spain. Many mountain passes were closed in Spain, parts of France and Italy, which was raked—north and south—again yesterday by storms.

U.S. Trading Partners Wary On Nixon's Move for Reform

GENEVA, April 11 (Reuters).—America's trading partners reacted today with little surprise but considerable caution to President Nixon's move to strengthen his hand in negotiations this fall to liberalize world trade.

There were fears in both Japan and West Germany, which have large export surpluses, that Mr. Nixon's requested new powers both to raise and to lower U.S. import barriers could be used to their detriment.

Citing his desire to move "from trade confrontation toward trade negotiation," Mr. Nixon yesterday proposed the first major reforms in six years. Among other proposals, he asked Congress to allow him to grant most-favored-nation status to China and the Soviet Union, which would make their goods competitive with Western products.

Arguing for his tariff-adjust-

ment proposal, Mr. Nixon said, "Authority to eliminate, reduce or increase customs duties in the context of negotiated agreements would give our negotiators the leverage and the flexibility they need... and would strengthen America's bargaining position in the coming trade negotiations."

The President also sought changes in existing law to permit prompt government action to stem "import surges" that hurt American industry and lead to unemployment.

Agreement on Point
Most commentators agreed that the main issue is not the powers Mr. Nixon is seeking, but the question of how they will be used if they are approved by Congress.

In Brussels, headquarters of the Common Market, there was a feeling that some of the tough passages in the bill about raising tariff barriers against unfair foreign competition were principally for U.S. consumption.

In Japan, officials apparently took the view that outspoken criticism of the bill would be unwise and the official Japanese policy was to emphasize whether Congress would approve the bill without amendments.

In Geneva, the bill was welcomed by members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 81-nation body that controls four-fifths of the world's trade and is sponsoring the liberalization talks in Tokyo this September. Sources said the wide powers requested by Mr. Nixon would give the United States freedom to negotiate flexibly and constructively during the talks.

In London, a trade official said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. May Alter Multinational Firms' Taxes

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—President Nixon asked Congress yesterday to make several relatively limited changes in the tax laws that apply to U.S. companies with overseas operations.

But he urged Congress not to tamper with the fundamental rule—long criticized by tax reformers—that such a company does not have to pay corporate income tax on the earnings of its foreign subsidiaries unless and until it returns those profits to the United States.

The present system is "fundamentally sound," Mr. Nixon said. "American enterprises abroad now pay substantial foreign income taxes," he said, and the existing system of requiring no payment of U.S. corporate income tax until the earnings are repatriated "permits American-controlled businesses in foreign countries to operate under the same tax burdens which apply to its foreign competitors in the same country."

His proposals for change deal largely with companies that move plants overseas and manufacture goods there for shipment back to the United States, and with companies that move to nations that grant extended "tax holidays" to newly arrived businesses.

The administration is scheduled to present its basic tax-reform proposals to the House Ways and Means Committee on April 30, but it is not clear just when the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Meir, Dayan Warn Arab States Of Further Raids on Guerrillas

Palestinians Seek Beirut Accomplices

BEIRUT, April 11 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas launched a search today for foreigners said to be involved in Israel's raid here yesterday as anti-American and anti-government demonstrations swept Lebanon.

Reliable informants said the Palestinian command had seized a Frenchman and was searching for an American. Earlier, el-Futah chief Yasser Arafat had accused the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of helping the Israeli raiders.

The Lebanese government has already announced that six cars used by the Israeli landing party in Beirut had been hired several days ago by holders of British, German and Belgian passports. It said they had not left the country through airports or border posts "so it is presumed they left with the Israeli commandos."

But Mr. Arafat announced: "There is evidence that some elements are still in Beirut. They did not leave with the attacking force. They stayed behind, probably to plan other attacks." He did not elaborate on the alleged evidence.

Six Tourists Vanished
Three "very polite, very English" men, a prosperous-looking West German businessman and two Belgians vanished from their tourist hotels without paying their bills during the raid, Lebanese security police said.

Three of the men checked into the Sands Hotel, an inexpensive hostelry overlooking the sea not far from the village of Al-Ouzai, on the southern outskirts of Beirut, where one of the Israeli attacks took place.

Two others checked into the much more expensive Coral Beach Hotel, also near Al-Ouzai. The sixth man checked into the Atlantic Hotel, which caters to medium-income tourists.

All six arrived from European cities last week.

Demonstrations erupted in Beirut and two other Lebanese cities today. Beirut police fired machine guns over the heads of students blocking Hamra Street, the city's main shopping center.

Leaders Demanded
The demonstrators, up to 1,000 students from the city's four universities, shouted anti-American slogans and denounced Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia as "imperialist stooges."

They said they were protesting the authorities' poor response to the Israeli incursion.

They first marched to the parliament building, then blocked a seaside road leading to the U.S. Embassy before they were scattered by baton-wielding police and armored cars.

The students regrouped at the U.S. Information Agency's John F. Kennedy Library, where they were again scattered by police.

On Hamra Street they began hurling stones at the police, who arrested at least three persons who had handguns. The students mobbed a police jeep carrying two armed youths and the police opened fire over their heads.

There were no reports of casualties.

In Sidon, 24 miles south of Beirut, police made repeated baton charges to disperse about 3,000 stone-throwing demonstrators. The Israeli raiders blew up a garage in this city.

Several thousand persons also marched through the northern port city of Tripoli, about 50 miles north of Beirut, chanting slogans (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



QUIT—Saeb Salam waving to photographers in Beirut after submitting his resignation as Lebanese premier.

Arab Call to Kill Americans Protested to Algeria by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The U.S. government has protested to Algeria a broadcast by a Palestinian group calling on Arab masses "to kill and assassinate everyone who is American."

The Arabic broadcast over the "Voice of Palestine" in Algiers was termed "provocative and irresponsible" today by Charles Bray, a State Department press officer.

The U.S. government again denied Palestinian allegations that Israeli raids in Lebanon early yesterday had involved U.S. soldiers or intelligence agents or the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. "I'd have to call the charges a lie," Mr. Bray said.

The Palestinian broadcast said: "The American-Zionist alliance is like a dog going for the Arab nation and planning to subjugate it to the Zionist will. For this reason, our Arab masses are required to strike everywhere at American interests and embassies and kill and assassinate everyone who is American because all of them work in the service of American intelligence and the colonial movement."

Mr. Bray said the protest was made to the Algerian government by the U.S. diplomatic mission in Algiers. He added that if similar broadcasts are made from other Arab countries "we will make our views known."

He said that reports of U.S. involvement in the Israeli operations "are totally without foundation and wholly irresponsible."

France has contracted to sell Libya 110 Mirages, of which about 60 already have been delivered.

A clause in the contract specifies that the deliveries will be stopped if the planes are turned over to any of the countries that took part in the 1967 Middle East war. The Mirages were sold to Libya exclusively for its own defense, the contract states.

Quake Shakes Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (UPI).—A strong earthquake today shook southwest Sweden but caused no casualties, police said. The quake, which occurred at 6:00 a.m., had its epicenter 200 kilometers southwest of Stockholm, Prof. Marcus Bath, head of the Seismological Institute in Uppsala, said. He described the quake as "unusually strong for Sweden." It measured about 5 on the Richter scale.

In a 2-1/2-hour speech to the party's national congress here, Mr. Brandt politely but firmly threw down the gauntlet to young Social Democrat radicals who want to force the party sharply to the left.

He reminded the 435 delegates that his coalition government had been re-elected last November on a program promising moderate and pragmatic reform. To abandon that pledge for a shift toward extreme Marxist policies would be breaking the party's word to the voters, he asserted.

His message was summarized in the sentence: "Whoever loses the case for reducing U.S. forces in Europe is examined on Page 6."

The middle is not in a position to govern."

Despite some grumblings—especially from the party's leftist-dominated youth wing—the impression here tonight was that Mr. Brandt's message had had the desired impact.

When the voting begins late to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Will Strike 'Anywhere,' Leaders Say

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 11.—Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan today warned the Arab states that Israel would continue to seek out Palestinian guerrillas "wherever they may be."

Mrs. Meir said that "what our boys did two days ago" in Beirut would be repeated wherever an Arab state permitted a guerrilla headquarters to operate or where commandos were trained for activities against Israel.

Gen. Dayan said the Arab Black September organization had carried out 105 "murderous attacks," killing 118 people and wounding another 102.

Of the 80 guerrillas captured in these operations, 80 had been freed. "Of the other 10, eight are held in Israel and two by Paraguay. What a world we live in," he remarked.

Mrs. Meir said that "our Arab neighbors are not being able or prepared to make peace with us and unable to beat us with their regular armies, dreamed up a new dream—sending terrorists and murderers across our borders."

"When that did not succeed, they tried to harm us abroad."

Speaking in Tiberias

She was speaking at a ceremony in Tiberias to mark the 25th anniversary of its capture by Israeli forces.

Mrs. Meir went on: "We said then that if these attacks did not cease we would feel ourselves compelled to seek out anywhere those who live in wait with murderous weapons to kill Israelis in a systematic manner."

Israel's chief of staff warned the Arab world today against having any "illusions" about resuming the Middle East war following yesterday's raid.

It. Gen. David Elazar's remark came as security at Lod International Airport was tightened in reaction to Arab guerrilla threats to strike back. Officials called in many incidents during the upcoming Easter and Jewish Passover tourist season.

And a military spokesman said three guerrilla infiltrators from Syria blew themselves up last night while preparing a bomb during a sabotage mission into the Israeli-held Golan Heights. There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

"The Arabs should have no illusions that Israel would limit itself in terms of time, place and methods, but would strive for an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bill to Restore Death Penalty Fails in House of Commons

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—The House of Commons today rejected a move to restore capital punishment, 330 to 178.

The vote came on a bill from a Conservative back-bencher, Edward Taylor of Glasgow. His measure would have provided death sentences for murders committed with guns or explosives and the killing of policemen or prison officers.

Prime Minister Edward Heath had publicly expressed his opposition to death sentences and voted with the majority.

But this was a "free vote," one in which members were free of party discipline and could vote on their convictions. More than half of the 325 Conservatives in the House rejected Mr. Heath's

Crimes of violence, however, have been rising here and those favoring the death sentence argue that this is a reason to bring back the hangman.

Deterrent Sought

"The upsurge in violence and killing is related to the abolition of capital punishment and the absence of deterrent," Mr. Taylor told the House today. His bill, he said, is designed to "strike fear into the hearts of criminals in possession of guns and of terrorists who contemplate murder by explosives."

A man responsible for law and order in the Labor government, Roy Jenkins, the former home secretary, spoke against the bill. He recalled that he had pardoned a man convicted of murder 16 years after he was hanged. The death penalty, he said, "is too final to be controllable by the frailty of human judgment."

The House rules permitted only Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Taylor to speak.

Brandt Says the Nicest Part Of Thieu's Visit Was Its End

HANNOVER, April 11 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam is the kind of visitor a host "prefers to see leaving rather than arriving," Chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

Mr. Thieu's three-hour visit to Bonn yesterday and the violent demonstrations against him were referred to during Mr. Brandt's keynote speech to a convention of his Social Democratic party.

"There are some guests one prefers to see leaving rather than arriving," Mr. Brandt said to prolonged applause. The chancellor said President Gustav Heinemann, who received Mr. Thieu, "conducted himself in this difficult situation in the manner our people expects from its heads of state."

"But the vandalism that occurred in front of and inside the city hall during Tuesday's demonstrations certainly are not a manifestation of common sense," Mr. Brandt commented. Some 50 militants among 2,500 peaceful demonstrators entered the city hall, clashed with police and caused damage estimated by the police at \$170,000.

Mr. Thieu continued his world tour today with talks in South Korea.



Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking to SPD convention.

Administration's Definition

Kleinienst Appears to Widen
Terms of Executive Privilege

By Anthony Ripley
WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Attorney General Richard M. Kleinienst, yesterday red to widen the administration's definition of executive privilege to cover 2.5 million pages of the executive branch records.

Hearing before three Senate committees meeting jointly to hear the executive privilege, the attorney general said that Congress has no right to order any employee of the executive branch to appear before Congress if the president bars such testimony. He suggested repeatedly that if Congress wished to remedy the situation, it could cut off funds to the executive branch or impeach the President.

He said the testimony implied Congress was "a bunch of bores," and that if it did not act, "then they deserve the contempt the President."

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., testified later in the day and said of Mr. Kleinienst, "I never heard anybody talk like that before." He said the attorney general had "dared you to do something about it."

"Branch of Bores"

He said the testimony implied Congress was "a bunch of bores," and that if it did not act, "then they deserve the contempt the President."

"The power to withhold testimony," he said, "is the power to strangle Congress."

Mr. Kleinienst said he thought criminal matters, such as the Watergate investigation, were "uniquely the province of the judiciary. For crime there can be no haven," he stated. "And the White House has stated that even the President's close personal aides will respond to grand jury inquiry."

The three subcommittees are parts of the Judiciary Committee and the Government Operations Committee.

They are considering an amendment to the rules of the Congress proposed by Sen. Ervin that would require executive branch officers or employees to appear and produce documents unless the President submits in writing a statement of executive privilege. Because it is a rule of operation rather than a law, it would require no presidential approval.

Question of Power
Under your definition, Congress has no power to command execution of the testimony given in the executive branch circumstances?" Sen. Muskie said.

The President so commended Mr. Kleinienst, replied, "Mr. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., to the attorney general: concede Congress does have to gather information for legislation. But Congress cannot have information from the executive branch unless the President consents to it."

Kleinienst replied that he had to put it "conversely"—no information would be given if the President denied that "99 percent" of

Updated Presidential Powers
e Target of Senate Panel

By Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—A special Senate committee investigating old emergency laws as far back as World War I says the President appears still has power to declare New York or any populated area a "military zone" and subject its population to military rule.

No detail members of the forces to Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic or other countries (or to any country under certain circumstances) "whenever the President sees it in the public interest."

25-Year Emergency
"In most cases, these powers were written without anyone having in mind an emergency that would last for nearly a quarter-century," Sen. Church said.

When aides of Sen. Church and Mathias began looking for lists of extant emergency powers, they found that there was not a single list—just hundreds of provisions scattered through the U.S. Code. The longest existing compilation had only 280 laws listed with leftover emergency powers.

Since then, the Special Committee on the Termination of the National Emergency, as the Mathias-Church unit is called, has been making a computer search of the U.S. Code to look for other emergency-power provisions.

This was possible only because the Air Force, alone of all U.S. agencies, had put the U.S. Code into a computer bank. So far, the scan has turned up nearly 300 additional provisions enacted over the years—a total of about 580 special emergency grants of power, although many of these may be duplicative or nullified by later laws.

Sens. Mathias and Church have met with Attorney General Richard Kleinienst, and Mr. Kleinienst has given them the operation of the Justice Department to draw up a complete list of emergency laws. The committee must report back to the Senate by Feb. 28, 1974.

In Two Wars
ated to handle special war situations during World II or the Korean War, many laws have persisted on books although the situations which they were created have since ended, Sen. Mathias said.

less they are amended back, said, they would constitute a grant of extraordinary power to the President which could continue the imbalance between Congress and the executive branch and further diminish the presidential role in decision-making.

many cases, the "state of emergency" activating the special has never been terminated,



ALL'S WELL—While being photographed for publicity shots for a San Francisco department store's Easter flower show, Scott Morris (innocent look) doused Lori Whitney (howling). They made up with a kiss—probably posed, too.

After Russo Ends Testimony

Ellsberg on Stand in Pentagon Papers Trial

By Sanford J. Ungar
LOS ANGELES, April 11 (WP).—Daniel Ellsberg, the former Defense Department official who disclosed the top-secret Pentagon Papers to the public 23 months ago, took the witness stand for the first time in federal court here yesterday to defend himself against charges of conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

Smiling nervously at the jury of ten women and two men which has been sitting in the Pentagon Papers trial since Jan. 16, Mr. Ellsberg launched into a description of his educational and military background.

With his second wife, Patricia, and his 17-year-old son by an earlier marriage, Robert, beaming in the front row, Mr. Ellsberg told the packed courtroom of his studies of economic theory at Harvard and at Cambridge University in England and of his enlistment in the Marine Corps in 1954.

Mr. Ellsberg spoke so softly that Judge Malt Byrne had to remind him repeatedly to "keep your voice up."

First Questions
Most of the initial questions put to Mr. Ellsberg were intended to establish his "state of mind" in 1969, when he and Anthony Russo, a former colleague from the Rand Corporation, first photocopied the secret history of American involvement in Southeast Asia.

Neither man denies copying the documents, but they say they broke no law by doing so.

As Mr. Russo described it in his final testimony yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Ellsberg took the stand, "We decided to get the documents to Sen. Fulbright (chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee), to the Congress and to the American people."

Mr. Russo declined to give direct answers to most of chief prosecutor David Nissen's questions about whether he was aware at the time of photocopying the papers that Mr. Ellsberg had no authority to remove them from the Rand Corporation.

Asked about Mr. Ellsberg's use of the documents in the course of "official duties," for example, Mr. Russo replied that "any American who cared about his country and knew [about the papers] would consider it a duty to get these documents to Congress and the American people."

"I have problems with the narrow definition of 'official duties,'" Mr. Russo continued before Judge Byrne cut him off.

At another point, Mr. Nissen asked the defendant whether he knew that no one was supposed to have access to classified materials without a security clearance.

Special Interests
Mr. Russo declared, in response, that "in Saigon (where he once worked for Rand) I had seen government officials give out materials that were stamped classified all the time. The rules were designed to serve special interests in government. If a government official had information that made him look good, he would leak it. If it didn't make him look good, then the strict rules would apply."

Although the judge struck many of Mr. Russo's rambling answers from the trial record, he permitted that one to stand.

Mr. Russo also declined to accept the official definition of a "need to know" the contents of classified documents. He insisted that "every American citizen" had a "need to know" the contents of the Pentagon Papers and that this was why he helped Mr. Ellsberg copy them.

Mr. Russo's attorney, Leonard Weinglass, fought a generally unsuccessful battle to prevent Mr. Nissen from implying that Mr. Russo had copied more than the ten top-secret volumes with which he is charged in this case.

To his own legal team's exasperation, the defendant readily

acknowledged that he "might have" copied others. The only guideline he had available, Mr. Russo said, was the testimony of an FBI fingerprint expert as to which volumes he had handled.

"If you have evidence that I copied others," Mr. Russo told the prosecutor, "I wouldn't deny doing it... It's an honor."

Indians to Resume S.D. Siege
After Washington Talks Snag

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—Russell Means, a leader of the American Indian Movement, arrived here yesterday after what he termed abortive talks with officials in Washington and said he intended to return to Wounded Knee, S.D., and "secure our borders."

At a news conference Mr. Means said, "The White House has closed its doors." Mr. Means said he would continue negotiations to try to settle the conflict, snaggled over the issue of the Indians surrendering their arms at the historic village, occupied since the night of Feb. 27. He added, "All it would take would be a phone call."

Mr. Means is under indictment on nine criminal counts in connection with his role in the siege of Wounded Knee.

The Washington talks between

U.S. Grants Year's Extension
Of Auto Emission Standards

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Environmental protection administrator William D. Ruckelshaus today granted a one-year extension of the 1975 anti-pollution standards for automobiles, but established interim standards requiring some use of new anti-pollution devices.

Mr. Ruckelshaus set interim standards which, he said, would require the use of "catalytic converters" on all domestic automobiles sold in California in 1975.

A somewhat less strict standard was set for the rest of the nation and Mr. Ruckelshaus said it "will likely result in some catalysts used on some models nationwide by 1975."

Mr. Ruckelshaus said he believed that the "oxidation catalyst"—the anti-pollution device on which the auto industry has been working—could do the job and must be used if the legal requirement for a 90 percent reduction of auto emissions is to be achieved.

He said the purpose of his interim standards was to "phase in" the use of catalysts.

The 90 percent emission reduction, originally scheduled for 1975, now must be achieved by the 1976 models. The present law permits no further extension.

The original standards would have limited hydrocarbon emissions to 0.41 gram a mile compared with the 3.0 grams permitted in 1974.

Instead, Mr. Ruckelshaus has now set the 1975 standard at 1.5 grams, and he set a separate standard of 6.9 grams a mile for California in 1975.

The auto industry had sought the postponement saying that the technology necessary to attain the stricter standards was not available.

In making the announcement, Mr. Ruckelshaus said that because of the potential disruption of society involved in attempting to apply the catalyst technology across all car lines in one year, "I believe it is the better part of wisdom to phase in the catalyst."

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader denounced the action as "capitulation to the domestic auto industry, plain and simple."

Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said the new standards are still "beyond the limits of practicality."

Goldwater Fears
GOP Losses Over
Watergate Case

BOSTON, April 11 (AP).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., says Republican candidates will lose all over the country next year and the GOP will be out of the White House in 1974 unless President Nixon acts now to clear up the Watergate bugging case.

Furthermore, Sen. Goldwater said in an interview published today by the Christian Science Monitor, the damage done to Mr. Nixon's image by the case is drying up contributions to the party.

Sen. Goldwater said that when he urged Mr. Nixon to speak out on the issue, he was told by the President, "I've already done something." The senator said he was later told Mr. Nixon's staff would testify before a grand jury, "which I don't think is enough."

"All of us who support Nixon are going to be on the line in the 1974 congressional election," Sen. Goldwater said. He added that he might not support the President if he found out Mr. Nixon had known of the bugging of Democratic headquarters in Washington but remained silent.

Concerning contributions, the senator said he has received "letters and calls from Republican friends of mine all around the country, and they are saying 'No more money to the Republican National Committee' until this is cleared up."

Financier Indicted
WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—Financier Edward Krook, of Brookfield, Mass., was indicted by a federal grand jury today for evading personal income taxes totaling almost \$1.5 million, the Justice Department said.

ARGYL, Ian Douglas Campbell, 11th duke of Argyll, died 7th April, 1973, in Edinburgh. Burial ceremony Friday, 13th April, 3 p.m., at Ards Walseig House, Edinburgh. Loch Awe, Argyll. Flowers to: Inveraray Castle, Argyll.

From Account Used for Watergate Break-in

Mitchell Aide Is Said to Get Fund Money

By Robert Woodward
and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—About \$70,000 in funds from President Nixon's re-election campaign was transferred last July from the same account that financed the Watergate political spying to an assistant of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, according to investigative sources.

The \$70,000—mostly in \$100 bills—was given to former White House aide Frederick C. Lauer, one of Mr. Mitchell's closest political advisers, for purposes yet unknown and in apparent violation of the law. The transfer came two weeks after the arrest of five men in Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate buildings here and several days after Mr. Mitchell resigned as the President's campaign manager, the sources said.

The transfer was approved by former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, the finance chairman of the Nixon campaign, according to sworn testimony given this month to federal investigators in New York.

The transfer is the first indication that the President's re-election committee continued to maintain a secret fund after the arrests in the Watergate. The General Accounting Office was not told of the transfer, as required by the new Federal Election Campaign Act.

The \$70,000 came from a cash fund which was kept in Mr. Stans' office safe and was used to finance a broad campaign of political espionage and sabotage.

Liddy's Source

The fund, which fluctuated in size between \$350,000 and \$700,000, was the source of at least \$235,000 for convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, the former finance counsel to the Nixon committee.

According to two sources at the Nixon committee, the \$70,000 was given to Mr. Lauer for noncampaign purposes, which are apparently known only to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lauer and other top campaign officials.

According to reliable sources, McCord received the money in cash in exchange for his silence about the Watergate operation.

According to testimony given to federal investigators in New York, Mr. Lauer received the \$70,000

from Hugh Sloan, the former Nixon committee treasurer who resigned at about the time of the July transfer.

The testimony by campaign committee officials was made to a federal grand jury investigating

U.S., Chile Keep Up Dialogue
Despite Strain in Relations

By Terri Shaw

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP).—Despite recent reports of attempts by U.S. companies and the Central Intelligence Agency to interfere with Chilean politics, Chile and the United States are discreetly maintaining high-level contacts in an effort to resolve their differences.

Chilean Foreign Minister Claudio Almeyda, in Washington to attend a meeting of the Organization of American States, talked to Secretary of State William P. Rogers at a luncheon last Wednesday and had breakfast Monday with John M. Hennessy, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs, and John H. Crumrine, acting assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

In Chile, President Salvador Allende yesterday denounced the U.S. government for "collusion" with international telephone and telegraph Co. in efforts to prevent him from taking office in 1970.

But Chilean sources in Washington cautioned that the speech should not be interpreted as a sign of "paralysis" of the talks between the two countries or a worsening of relations. They pointed out that the activities Mr. Allende was criticizing had occurred in the past, and although Chileans considered them a very serious matter, they were willing to move ahead in attempting to improve relations.

Both Chilean and U.S. officials declined to give any details about the talks here.

The Chilean foreign minister's visit came after two weeks of hearings by a Senate subcommittee which revealed that officials of ITT attempted to organize and finance a campaign to prevent Mr. Allende, a Marxist, from taking office as president. On Friday, the day Mr. Almeyda ad-

ressed the OAS General Assembly, the corridors were filled with talk of a report published that day on efforts by the CIA and other U.S. agencies to defeat Mr. Allende in the 1964 presidential election, which he lost.

Mr. Almeyda's speech, delivered to an expectant audience, did not refer to the CIA report and his denunciation of "connivance" between certain U.S. officials and ITT was comparatively mild.

The major unresolved problems between the two countries are the renegotiation of Chile's debt with the U.S. government, Chile's inability to obtain credits for foreign trade and U.S. insistence that Chile pay two large U.S. copper companies for holdings in Chile which were nationalized in 1971.

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Russia Is Expected to Buy U.S. Grain Again This Year

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—The Soviet Union is expected to buy sizable quantities of grain this year, though not as much as in 1972, Department of Agriculture officials said today.

The Soviet purchases in world markets are expected to reach about 14 million tons, or approximately half of last year's purchases of 28 million tons. The United States sold 18 million tons of that grain.

Because prices are higher now, the dollar value of purchases by the Soviet Union for the 1973-1974 crop year could reach as high as \$1.05 billion, a department official said, with the United States expected to get about half that trade.

The official based his predic-

tion of prospects for United States sales on the fact that supplies are lower in competing countries than they were last year. Should the United States sell half the 14 million tons that the Russians are expected to buy, the dollar value would be more than \$500 million. The value of the 18 million tons sold last year was about a billion dollars.

If Soviet purchases of United States grain fall 10 million tons below last year's, they will put less pressure on American food prices than resulted from the big Soviet deals of 1972.

Chartering Ships

The department officials based their forecast of Russian purchases of grain in world markets on new estimates of Soviet crop conditions and on trade reports from Europe indicating that the Russians have chartered large numbers of vessels suitable for carrying grain.

In recent weeks the outlook for Soviet grain crops has improved, they said. Winter-seeded crops have come through this year with less damage than normal, an official explained. "Moisture conditions are good, and spring is early," he said. "That will permit early planting of spring grain and the prospects of a better crop this year."

There was no estimate of the expected size of the Soviet grain crop, but an official said that the outlook was for a recovery from the sharp decline of last year. Soviet production last year fell 20 million tons below the level of a year earlier.



EASY RIDER—Wirehaired terrier trying out junior's tricycle in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a surprising amount of success.

Paris Highway Finished

PARIS, April 11 (UPI).—The last section of the Boulevard Périphérique, a highway circling the city, has been finished after 17 years of construction. The new section bordering suburban Neuilly will be opened to traffic April 19.

Ulster Protestant Unit Warns Of Showdown With Catholics

BELFAST, April 11 (Reuters).—A group of Protestant militants, blamed by Catholics for many sectarian assassinations, today called on all Protestants in Ulster to be prepared to defend their homes "as the crisis develops."

Police said the group, calling itself TARA, was formed about two years ago and was one of many organizations set up to protect Protestant neighborhoods from attacks by the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

According to the police there was no evidence linking TARA to the dozens of apparently sectarian assassinations which have taken place here over the past three years.

Protestants were reluctant to talk about the group, but sources close to the IRA in Belfast say the group's initials stand for Terrorist Army for Revenge and Assassination.

The sources said TARA assassination squads operated in groups of from two to four, mainly out of the Protestant Shankill Road district.

Total War Situation
In a proclamation issued today, TARA declared: "The aim of the enemy is the destruction of the Protestant faith. This they hope to achieve by creating a total war situation in which the IRA armed forces will cross the border to unite with the Provisional and regular Irish Republican Army who are already in our midst."

The proclamation called for an end to sectarian assassinations, hijackings, robbery and illegal drinking clubs. It also urged parents to send their children to Sunday schools.

"The Roman Catholic Church must be declared an illegal organization," the proclamation said. "History proves that it is a conspiracy against the fortunes and liberties of mankind. For centuries, this evil thing has blighted our land."

It said that conflict was inevitable. "We would not choose this path, but the forces of Romanism and Communism will. It is imperative therefore that every Protestant should be prepared to bear arms."

Meanwhile, four British soldiers were shot in three incidents in the province within the last 24 hours. One of the soldiers died.

Two of the incidents, in which three soldiers were wounded, took place last night in Belfast's Catholic Falls Road area.

The third incident took place in Londonderry. There, a sniper shot dead a soldier on patrol.

Walkouts by 50,000 Hit Dutch Industries

THE HAGUE, April 11 (Reuters).—Selective nationwide strikes by about 50,000 workers today hit Holland's metal, mining, textile, dairy and brewing industries.

The workers, employed by some 50 firms, were striking in a continuing campaign for flat-rate pay increases. They say they also seek to narrow the gap between the higher and lower income groups.

The unions said they are adopting "selective strikes" by a small number of workers in key positions, as a means of paralyzing production.

Col. Young Dies; Planned U.S. Airways Pioneered Pacific Routes for Pan Am

COTTONWOOD, Ariz., April 11 (AP).—Col. Clarence M. Young, 84, an aviation pioneer who was architect of the U.S. airways system 50 years ago, died yesterday.

Col. Young also was a former Pan American World Airways executive who directed establishment of the first air routes across the Pacific.

A Yale Law School graduate, he was appointed director of aeronautics in the U.S. Commerce Department in 1927 at a time when federal airways routes were developed across the nation with flashing light beacons. He was assistant secretary of commerce for aeronautics from 1929 until 1933.

He joined Pan American in 1934 as the manager of its Pacific division with the task of pioneering the first flying service across the Pacific.

During World War II he directed the operations of flying men and materials to Pacific war areas.

In 1946, he was named to the Civil Aeronautics Board. He rejoined Pan American in 1950 and directed its Pacific-Alaska division until his retirement.

William Reiber

PARIS, April 11 (AP).—William Reiber, 52, director of marketing for the Chrysler-Simca automobile company, died today at the American Hospital after a long illness.

A native of New York, Mr. Reiber had lived in Europe almost continuously since World War II. He worked with the U.S. administration of the Marshall Plan, in various overseas assignments for the Ford Motor Co. and as president of Ford-France.

He was a graduate of Princeton University and served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy during World War II. He was a former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris and a member of the board of governors of the American Hospital.

Fire Kills Four In Uncompleted Chicago Tower

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP).—A flash fire swept through the Sears Tower, destined to be the world's tallest building, killing four elevator mechanics today as flames raced down a shaft between the 42d and 33d floors of the skyscraper.

A spokesman for Sears, Roebuck and Co. said the victims were using a cleaning fluid to rub down rails when the blaze broke out. They were not immediately identified.

The fire was confined to the elevator shaft of the partially constructed building and extinguished by firemen using hand-pumps.

The steel and glass structure will be 110 stories high when completed, making it the tallest building in the world.

Picasso Burial Put Off a Week

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, April 11 (Reuters).—The embalmed body of Pablo Picasso is to be buried in about a week's time in a special tomb being built at his nearby chateau of Vauvenargues, police said here today.

Picasso's coffin was taken to the 16th-century chateau yesterday from his villa at Mougins, 60 miles to the east, where he died of a heart attack Sunday at the age of 91.

It was placed in a chapel at the chateau. Police said a special tomb and monument are being built for the artist. The funeral will be held in strictest privacy with only four or five people present, including his wife and son.



BACK HOME—Barry Jones, a survivor of the airliner crash in Switzerland, yesterday at his Bristol home.

Four English Villages Grieve For Dead in Swiss Air Crash

AXBRIDGE, England, April 11 (AP).—In the peaceful and picturesque Somerset villages of Axbridge, Cheddar, Congresbury and Wrington almost everyone lost a relative in the airliner crash yesterday in Switzerland.

Between 100 and 200 children of school age are thought to have lost their mothers in the crash. In these close-knit pastoral communities—famous for their cheese, strawberries and cream—everyone knows everyone else and most families seem to be related.

Now, in their grief over the tragedy near Basel, each of those mourning their loss has a phrase for its significance.

"This has become a village without mothers . . . It will be like a morgue here . . . This town has died."

Some 100 mothers, daughters and children left the Mendip Hills villages on a day's trip to Switzerland. Many of them perished when their Invicta Airlines charter plane plowed into a mountainside in a blizzard. Invicta said 30 passengers and crew survived, 94 died and nine are still missing in the snow-shrouded wreckage.

Three of the surviving passengers have still to be identified. They are lying unconscious in Swiss hospitals, villagers were told by telephone.

Invicta flew 205 relatives of the dead and a number of welfare workers to Basel this afternoon. They left from Bristol airport, the point of departure of the doomed Vanguard airliner.

"We are going to identify the victims and help to comfort our injured friends," one man, red-eyed and near tears, said.

One of the charter planes which carried them was expected to bring back those survivors who could travel, an Invicta spokesman in London said.

No arrangements have been completed for the time or place of the funerals. It was expected that the bodies would be flown back to their home villages for burial.

In Axbridge, Cheddar, Congresbury and Wrington, the bereaved families nursed their grief quietly.

While fathers and husbands flew to Basel, neighbors and relatives took children of the victims into their own homes.

Village schools were specially reopened today so that the children—already on holiday for Easter—could be cared for while their families waited for crash news.

Not all the youngsters have yet been told their mothers are dead. "Some know," an Axbridge villager said. "But we are waiting to break this news gently to the more sensitive ones."

The Rev. Donald Denman, vicar

of Cheddar, said the tragedy was "worse than Aberfan"—the Welsh coal-tip disaster in which 116 children and 28 adults died in 1966.

Mr. Denman, who spent last night comforting relatives of the victims, said, "Here, it is the mothers of whole families who have died."

"People are stunned . . . We are all too stunned to know what the future can be for those families."

Survivor's Story

BRISTOL, England, April 11 (Reuters).—A survivor of yesterday's British airliner crash in Switzerland describes today how the plane nose-dived into trees and turned on its back after making two apparent attempts to land at Basel airport.

The survivor, Bristol school headmaster Barry Jones, said many of the passengers were left hanging in the air from their seat belts. He suffered only a cut hand, but 105 persons are believed to have died. There were 39 survivors.

"I was sitting by a window near the back when suddenly I saw mountains and fir trees coming up straight ahead of us. The plane made a tremendous surge of power and then we collapsed into the trees," Mr. Jones who returned here last night, said.

"It nose-dived and turned completely over. I was in the rear and could hear screams and groans coming from the front. One of the wings caught fire, but we were all just hanging upside down in our seat belts."

"We were on top of the trees—not actually on the ground. I got down onto the ground and worked my way round to the other side of the fuselage, where a stewardess and a man were helping people down. It was quite a drop."

Mr. Jones said that after it had proved impossible to open any more holes in the fuselage, he and another man left to get help.

"We worked our way down the valley and after finding a signpost we got to a village about two hours later. The snow was thick and most of the time there was a snowstorm."

Nixon Bill Sets '76 Wage Floor Of \$2.30 an Hour

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP).—The Nixon administration has proposed four increases in the minimum wage—one each year to raise it from \$1.60 an hour to \$2.30 an hour by 1976.

Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan, who presented the proposal to the House Education and Labor Committee, said the four-year step-up was designed to reduce the inflationary impact of the increase.

The administration bill would raise the minimum to \$1.90 an hour upon enactment, to \$2.10 a year later, to \$2.20 in 1975 and to \$2.30 in 1976.

Organized labor, backed by congressional Democratic leaders, is proposing an immediate increase to \$2 an hour, and another increase a year later, to \$2.20.

Farm workers, now at a \$1.40 minimum, would go to \$2 an hour in 1976 under the administration bill.

Mr. Brennan proposed a formula of lower wage rates for teen-aged workers, citing the high rate of unemployment among teen-agers. He said the lower rates would encourage employers to hire them. The administration view, opposed by many congressmen, has prevented Congress from reaching an agreement on minimum wage increases.

THE PHILIPPINES INVITE THOSE WHO HAVE SAINTS DAYS.

For the Easter holidays, the Philippine Ballet "Sarasvathi" have decided to invite, free of charge, the first 100 people leaving their Saints Days from April 12th to 22nd, every night, excluding the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, to their show at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. Any accompanying person will benefit from a special reduced rate.



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Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction was up almost 50% in 1972.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

Talk to Continental's people in Taipei. Or, in Frankfurt. Or, in London. Or, in any financial community in the world where things are happening.



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WEDNESDAY

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S. Health Officials Debating Research on Aborted Fetuses

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—The possibility of using newly aborted human fetuses—products of abortions—for medical research before they die is being debated by federal health officials.

The question of whether such fetuses should be used to advance research in a controversial area is considered by millions.

Proposal to permit such use was recommended to the National Institutes of Health 19 months ago. It was disclosed yesterday by a doctors' newspaper, JAMA, (obstetrics-gynecology).

At the NIH, prime director of American research, Dr. Fredrickson, said that he was not in a position to make a recommendation, at least temporarily, had become NIH policy. He agreed that NIH is considering the ethics of the matter.

Light of last year's revelation of an Alabama syphilis in which the human subjects were neither informed about disease nor treated for it.

He also agreed that most scientists feel that it is both important to health and to use some living fetuses to study some living fetuses.

Many Agree
Many scientists apparently agree with the recommendation of still another NIH advisory committee, made in September, but not disclosed until yesterday—that a fetus used in research must meet certain requirements of age and size.

Fetuses cannot live longer than an hour or so without aid, only because their lungs are undeveloped. But fresh blood and fresh oxygen might keep alive for three or four hours.

Ministers in Great Britain and other countries are doing research in that way, medical sources said. British scientists generally work under strict, though unofficial, guidelines determined last year by a government commission created to end what virtually everyone agreed was an abuse—obtaining young fetuses for research and keeping them alive for up to three or four days.

Before permitting research on fetuses, the British commission said, a hospital ethics committee must satisfy itself "that the required information cannot be obtained in any other way."

Often the Case
That is often the case, one well known genetics researcher, Dr. Kurt Hirschhorn of New York's Mount Sinai Hospital and Medical School, said in an interview. Indeed, he added, some U.S. scientists are going to Sweden, Japan or other countries to do such research and are doing so with the help of their NIH funds.

Using the fetus, Dr. Hirschhorn said, it may be possible to learn how differentiation occurs—the way cells develop into different parts of the body. "We could learn more about inborn anomalies or birth defects," he said.

"I don't think it's unethical," he said. "It is not possible to make this fetus into a child," therefore it can be considered as nothing more than human tissue.

"It is the same principle as taking a beating heart from someone and making use of it in another person."

Dr. Andre Hellegers, professor of obstetrics at Georgetown University and director of the Kennedy Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction and Bioethics, argued with that view at one NIH advisory meeting.

"It appears," he said, "that we want to make the chance for survival the reason for the experiment."

"Isn't that the British approach?" another member asked him.

"It was the German approach: If it is going to die, you might as well use it," Dr. Hellegers replied, referring to Nazi experiments on doomed concentration camp inmates during World War II.

Despite such views, an NIH human embryology and development study section decided in September, 1971, that: "Planned scientific studies of the human fetus must be encouraged if the outlook for maternal and fetal patients is to be improved. Acceptable formats for the conduct of . . . carefully safeguarded, well controlled investigations must be found."

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NO WOODEN SPADE—Riggers in Perth, Australia, preparing a 14-ton, three-lined "fork" for shipment to Port Hedland, where it will be used to break up coral formations during improvements to the harbor.

West Germany Closes Books On Hunt for Martin Bormann

FRANKFURT, April 11 (AP).—Martin Bormann, a Nazi phantom pursued in all corners of the globe, was officially declared dead today and taken off West Germany's most-wanted list.

Frankfurt Attorney General Forst Gaus said a skeleton unearthed in West Berlin last December was with "absolute certainty" that of Hitler's long-sought deputy.

If, despite the closing of the Bormann mystery case book, someone identified as Martin Bormann should be arrested in the jungles of South America or the desert of North Africa, "we will know we are dealing with an innocent man," Mr. Gaus told a news conference.

Martin Bormann died on May 2, 1945, between 1 and 3 a.m. on the Invalidenstrasse railroad bridge in Berlin a short time

after his accomplice Adolf Hitler," Mr. Gaus declared. Hitler committed suicide in his Russian-encircled Berlin bunker on April 30.

Glass splinters found in the skull identified as Bormann's indicated that Bormann also committed suicide, biting into a glass cyanide capsule to avoid capture by the Russians.

Hairs in the Soup

The attorney general's report was accepted with satisfaction by Bormann's family, including his eight children, newsmen were told. Even Nazi war-crimes hunter Simon Wiesenthal said he was 93 percent convinced that Bormann is dead, but he expressed 1 percent of continuing doubt.

"There are still hairs in the soup," said Mr. Wiesenthal, who attended the news conference. In Tel Aviv, Nazi hunter Turke Friedman said he was "totally satisfied" with the Frankfurt attorney general's findings.

As expected, the attorney general identified a second skeleton unearthed beside Bormann's as that of Hitler's physician, Dr. Ludwig Stumpfegger. He was known to have tried to break through the Russian lines with Bormann.

Chinese Free West German Held Since '67

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, April 11.—A West German technician who is believed to be the last foreigner detained in China crossed the border here today—and found no one waiting for him.

Truste Ritter von Xylander, 38, who had been held by the Chinese as a spy for more than five years, looked pale but healthy.

After arriving ahead of schedule and going through immigration formalities, he waited for 10 minutes before his brother and West German diplomats arrived. Mr. von Xylander was arrested in November, 1967, while working in China for a Frankfurt firm building a chemical plant in Lanchow. He was tried and sentenced in 1968 to 10 years in jail as an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Chinese told West German officials he was being released because of his good behavior and because he had admitted his guilt.

"I am not a spy," he said today. "I could not admit that. I had to sign release papers. They said I was released because of the leniency of the Chinese government policy," he said before flying home to Frankfurt.

E. German Visits Vienna

VIENNA, April 11 (UPI).—East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer arrived here yesterday for an eight-day stay, the first Communist German minister of such rank to visit since the two countries established diplomatic relations in December, 1972.

Crime in Italy Rose by 40% In 10 Years, Minister Reports

ROME, April 11 (AP).—The crime rate has gone up 40 percent in a decade in Italy, Interior Minister Mariano Rumor reported yesterday.

Mr. Rumor made a report on crime when he set up a special committee to study ways of making the police more efficient. The speech was made public today.

He said crimes totaled 1,149,071 in 1971, up 40 percent in 10 years, during which time the population rose only 6.7 percent. Crimes of violence against people have decreased 34 percent in a decade, he said, but robberies and other attacks on property have doubled.

Rumor had the highest crime rate in Italy in 1971, with 4,888 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants—more than double the national average. Turin came second with 4,774.

Third was Genoa, Italy's main port city, with 3,131. Milan, the financial center, was fourth with 2,980.

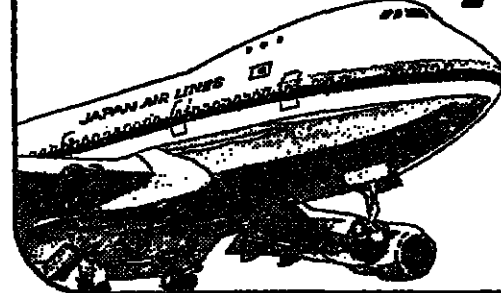
In 1971, Mr. Rumor said, police solved 36 percent of the murders and 90 percent of the attempted murders. But they caught the guilty persons in only 55 percent of the robberies, 47 percent of the blackmail cases and 62 percent of kidnappings.

The minister said final data for 1972 were not available yet, but he was convinced that the situation had worsened late in 1972 and early this year.

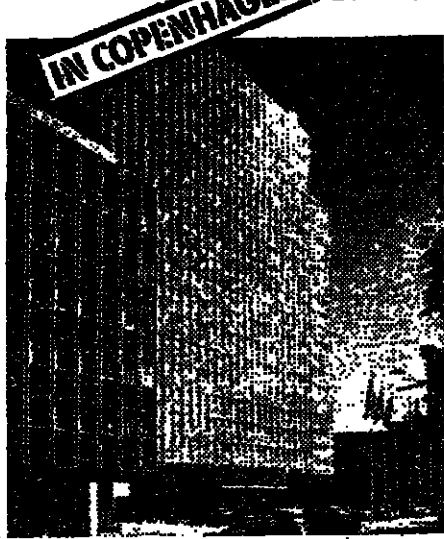
He pointed out a "worrying decrease in the average age of criminals, often young and very young, and the increasing usage of the most modern technical instruments (in crimes)."

THURSDAY

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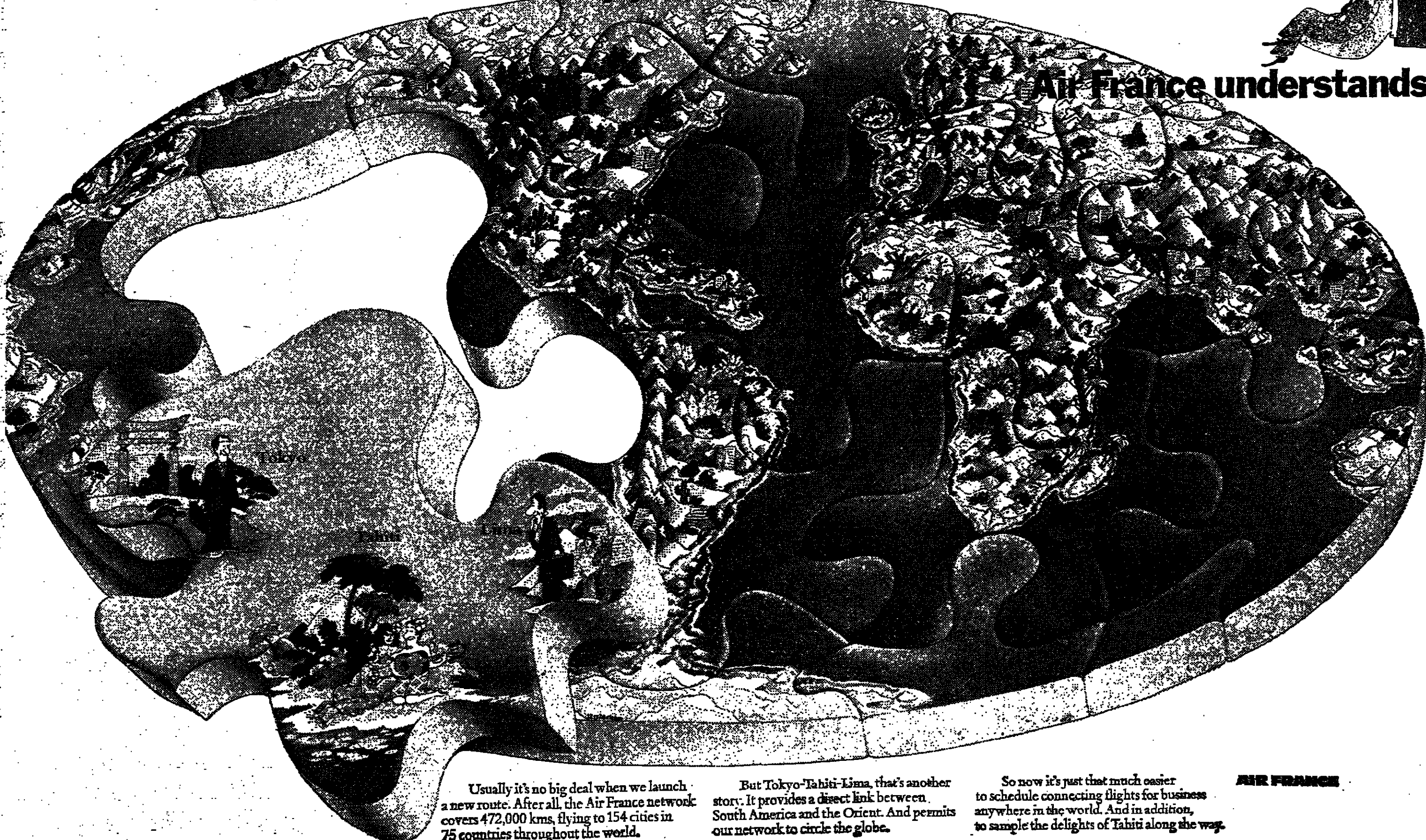


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AIR FRANCE

The Nixon Trade Bill

For the most part, President Nixon has come down on the side of an expanded trading system and against the protectionist forces at home and abroad in the message accompanying his request to Congress for unprecedented authority in the forthcoming world trade negotiations. In a period of warranted worry over the magnitude of executive power, the projected extension of authority is extremely troublesome, but there is no alternative if the United States expects to negotiate seriously for lowering trade barriers.

It is true that the trade bill would amount to a blank check—to be used for good or ill. Mr. Nixon could employ that authority to help build a system capable of generating not only unparalleled prosperity for the major trading nations but also help and hope for poor countries struggling to develop. He could use it to forge mutually valuable links with the state trading structures of the Communist world. Alternatively, he could bow to powerful protectionist pressures and use the myriad loopholes in the bill to provoke a retreat from free trade and an economic war in which the United States would be one of many losers.

It is thus conceivable that even those in Congress and the country who have backed the highly restrictive Burke-Hartke bill might support the President's legislation in the belief that they will be able to pressure him into extensive use of the loopholes and safeguards. Since there is no alternative, the rest of us can only hope Mr. Nixon is as dedicated as he professes to be to moving the country and the world "away from trade confrontation and toward trade negotiation."

If Mr. Nixon is genuinely committed to belief that the broad, multinational negotiations scheduled to begin late this year can provide "a unique opportunity for reducing trading barriers and expanding world trade,"

it is now clear that he will meet with a constructive response from the U.S. allies and trading partners in the expanded European Economic Community, and probably from Canada and Japan as well.

But this will mean negotiating in the spirit of the President's message to Congress—his most conciliatory and cooperative communication to the Capitol since his landslide re-election. It will mean negotiating in the manner of Treasury Secretary Shultz, not reverting to the chauvinistic shock tactics of John B. Connally. It means negotiating with the patience and good humor that enabled William M. Roth for the United States and Jean Rey for the European community to bring off a near-miracle for the world in the Kennedy Round negotiations of 1967.

And if the negotiation is successful, Mr. Nixon for the rest of his term must be prepared to resist more strongly than he has to date a wide range of protectionist forces who will do their utmost to undermine the agreement. He must say "no" time and again to such sometime allies as George Meany and other potentates of business and labor who will clamor for unjustified protection from foreign competition. He must overrule the Tariff Commission if it makes excessive use of the easier "escape clause" provided by the new bill to recommend relief for businesses hurt by imports.

Mr. Nixon's bill is full of sops to the protectionists but if it is enacted substantially intact he will have the power to resist them—if he will use it. And if he will use it, what will surely come to be called the Nixon round of trade negotiations can be a landmark of his second term—a contribution as great as any he can make toward the goal he cited to Congress in his message: to "reduce international tensions and strengthen the structure of peace."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S. vs. The People

The Nixon administration has submitted to Congress the equivalent of an Official Secrets Act that could bring down an impenetrable curtain over virtually all governmental activities related to defense and foreign affairs. The proposed legislation would give to the executive branch and its huge army of officials iron-clad protection from public scrutiny.

The proposal is a nightmare threat to freedom of the press, to the people's right to know and to the very concept of government with the consent of the governed. It is all the more insidious because its provisions are buried in 336 pages of a Justice Department bill for revision of the federal criminal code, a complicated and in the main highly technical and legalistic document.

There is nothing complicated or legalistic, however, about the intent and the consequences of the code's section dealing with governmental secrecy. It would make it a felony, punishable by a fine up to \$50,000 and seven years' imprisonment, to disclose or communicate any governmental information concerning, among other things, "the conduct of foreign relations affecting the national defense." Penalties would also be applicable to government employees, reporters and officials of newspapers and broadcasting companies who, if in possession of any such information, did not return it to the government.

A further gag rule, applicable to present and former government employees, would cover all classified documents, no matter how improperly they might be labeled, thereby seeking to give to some 20,000 functionaries the absolute power of censorship. Such restriction would go beyond anything

considered necessary in periods of extreme national emergency.

The proposed new powers would give to the government virtually unlimited license to shape foreign and defense policies in insulation from either Congress or the people. The effect could be to make all fiscal arrangements of the military-industrial complex immune to public scrutiny. The proposal would render investigative reporting all but impossible, while making a criminal of the conscientious public servant who refused to conceal deceptive or wasteful practice as in the recent Fitzgerald and Rule cases.

All this is censorship of a severity that has never in the nation's history been deemed wise, even in time of war. During World War I, Congress considered legislation which would have applied the Espionage Act to the press. At least twice more in the last 20 years Congress considered similar proposals. None of these bills, not one of which intruded in so sweeping a manner on First Amendment freedoms, was adopted. The United States did not need any such legislation in the past; it does not need it now.

These proposals represent not so much a revision of the criminal code as an effort to rewrite the First Amendment and subject the American people to a kind of guaranteed ignorance about the inner workings of their government. Such censorship would, as Sen. Edmund S. Muskie has warned, result in "the silence of democracy's graveyard."

Instead of protecting the nation's security, it would surely destroy access to information on which rest the foundations of popular government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israeli Raid in Beirut

Yet again Israeli launches a swift and sure revenge raid into Lebanon. It is easy to condemn eye-for-eye tactics, but before any condemnation, let's remember this: Israel is doing something practical in response to terror. Nobody else is doing anything.

—From the Sun (London).

The Israeli action, frightful though its

consequences may be, at least had the merit that its intended victims were themselves proponents of the use of violence as a political weapon. Inevitably, however, other innocent people were hurt and killed. The raid on Beirut grows out of the siege mentality which has been produced in Israel by its isolation in the Middle East and by the savagery of the Arab terrorist groups' international campaign against it.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 12, 1898

LONDON—The Spanish Ministry of Marine declares that there is no truth whatever in the statement recently made by some foreign papers regarding the Maine disaster, according to which an English engineer was alleged to have laid down a number of submarine mines in Havana harbor under a contract from the Spanish authorities. In denying this the Spanish government declares it has had no contact with any British house for the laying of mines in Havana harbor and that the torpedoes that are on hand have not yet been laid anywhere.

Fifty Years Ago

April 12, 1923

LONDON—George M. Cohan's hands-across-the-sea play, "So This Is London," finely staged and acted, received a warm welcome when it made its first bow before an English audience last night. Coming after the tremendous success of "Anna Christie," and having a rather obvious moral, the production was under a thoroughgoing to enjoy the clever satire of both American and English ideas, and the warm applause after each act seemed to forecast a fair run in old London town. Well done indeed!



The Case for Reducing U.S. Forces in Europe

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The time has come to consider a unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe on its political and military merits, not just on how much money it would save. The Nixon administration has bought time against any such move while the MBFR talks continue with the Soviet Union, but the indications are so far that very little can be achieved in Vienna.

Senate backers of the Mansfield proposal for cutting U.S. force levels in Europe from 300,000 to 150,000 and eventually reducing them even more have emphasized the savings that would result—estimated at anywhere from \$3.5 billion a year. Given the U.S. balance-of-payments deficits and two recent dollar devaluations, this is not an argument without merit. But because of this emphasis on savings, too little attention is paid to the political and military consequences of a unilateral U.S. force reduction.

Shock Treatment

There is a growing body of people in Europe who believe that, politically, a U.S. reduction would have a therapeutic effect on the nations of Western Europe. These people believe that it will take no less than such shock treatment to put an end to the Europeans' bickering and quarreling, and clear the path for greater political and military cooperation among them.

The Soviet Union understands the implications of a unilateral U.S. reduction, and that is one of the principal reasons Moscow agreed to enter into the mutual and balanced force reductions talks in Vienna and so helped defeat the Mansfield bill when it first came to a vote two years ago. The Russians understand that unilateral U.S. reductions would lead to new pressures and policies in Western Europe, and that is something they prefer to forestall.

The Soviet Union also hoped the MBFR talks would lead to national force reductions, especially among the national forces in the German-Polish-Czechoslovakian area. This would be an initial step toward the neutralization, or Finlandization, of West Germany, something the West could hardly accept.

But for the moment at least, things are not going well in Vienna. The East has been complicated the situation by insisting that Hungary be left out of the conference. What's more, to believe the intelligence reports, the Soviet Union is now moving new forces into Central Europe to use as bargaining chips in any eventual reductions, which, if true, would make mockery of the entire negotiation.

David Packard, former U.S. under secretary of defense, told the recent Europe-America conference in Amsterdam that at best only "token reductions" could be expected at Vienna.

Trade Deficit Area

U.S. policy has been to do everything short of considering the merits of a unilateral reduction. This has gone so far as to involve a complicated linking of defense and commercial issues, so that the general feeling among Europeans is, as Belgian Jean Rey put it recently, "that you expect us to run a constant trade deficit to help you pay for your overseas investments"—including foreign military commitments.

Raymond Aron, one of the few Frenchmen at the Amsterdam conference, said that while he found it "fair that Europeans, if they desire the presence of U.S. troops, pay the cost in cash," that he also found it "deplorable, for the continuity of our friendship, to mix, or give the impression of mixing, protection and trade, troops and tariffs."

Yet the U.S. administration is bent on winning trade advantages to offset these costs. And there even is a growing suspicion that the administration prefers a trade surplus, as a means of offsetting the costs to outright payment from the Europeans for the latter's decided desire for the U.S. soldiers the talismans of mercenaries.

Mr. Aron made another telling point: That the continued U.S. defense of Europe "psychologically weakens and discourages the Europeans from taking charge of

their own defense." It was clear that he thought a unilateral U.S. reduction would prod the Europeans, push them toward what Sir Edward Tomkins, the British Ambassador to Paris, called this month a common European "decision-making body, common diplomacy and foreign policy, and finally, a common European defense."

According to some military experts, the principal immediate military effect of a unilateral U.S. reduction in forces would be to lower the nuclear threshold, that is, to increase the chances that a conflict would be a nuclear one. Since the Warsaw Pact forces already are stronger in manpower than NATO forces in the ratio of about five to three, and are markedly superior in tanks and aircraft, a sharp reduction in U.S. men and equipment would reduce the credibility that NATO could repulse an attack from the East with conventional forces.

Consequently, the chances that NATO would respond with tactical nuclear weapons to an attack would be increased, with the danger that the use of tactical nuclear weapons would quickly escalate into strategic nuclear warfare.

But this lowering of the nuclear threshold is a questionable argument, since it already is NATO strategy to use tactical nuclear weapons from the outset of a conflict if necessary, and that it is known that the Warsaw Pact nations, in all their recent maneuvers, were also stimulating their early use in a conflict.

It is hardly likely that the difference of 150,000 or 200,000 men is going to alter this strategy. On the contrary, Mr. Packard, in his paper in Amsterdam, said that the West already knew that it could never match the Warsaw Pact's manpower, and that the only way to maintain parity was through better technology and equipment, both conventional and nuclear.

It can also be argued that, though a U.S. force reduction could conceivably affect NATO's options, by the same token it might reduce the risks of any foolhardy probes from the East, precisely because of the dissuasive effects of immediate nuclear retaliation.

One of the principal consequences of a U.S. reduction would be to expose more than ever the French and British contradictions and stimulate France into realistic military cooperation with its European partners. The French certainly suspect some of this and it is one of the reasons France's voice has been loudest in condemning MBFR and urging that present U.S. forces be maintained, even though France pays not a penny for them.

French military policy is at present completely out of line with NATO policy. The two French divisions in West Germany are well back from the East German border, and they would be more likely to retreat into France in a conflict rather than advance. French strategy is still based on immediate massive retaliation if France is endangered, but there would be no counting on the French if the attack was against Norway, or

Yugoslavia, or even West Germany itself.

A U.S. reduction of forces is not going to bring France back into NATO, but it could perfectly well lead to a French re-evaluation of the possibilities for better cooperation with its allies, at least in the form of closer nuclear cooperation with Great Britain to give the European nuclear forces more credibility.

Belief in Détente

The British favor such cooperation, and French opposition to it certainly will not be increased by the departure of Michel Debré from the Defense Ministry. The French believe perhaps more than anybody in the permanence of détente. But despite the deep-seated Gaullism of this high command, they have not yet gone so far as to base their defense policy on that belief.

As for the West Germans, they have had their contingency plans ready in the case of U.S. reductions for some time, and it is not for a few U.S. divisions that they are going to rush into the arms of the Soviet Union.

Almost 30 years after the end of the war, it is an anomaly to continue to quarter over 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe, especially since Europe now has the means to take up the slack. Neither as a symbolic force nor as a "tripwire" are such levels needed. Nor are they a significant deterrent, for the real deterrent is in the missile silos and the submarines. An important expense for America, they have become an excuse for the Europeans. A significant drawdown would serve both sides of the Atlantic.

More Presidential Power?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has sent his trade reform bill to Congress at the worst possible time. For he is asking the House and Senate to grant him vast new powers to raise, lower, or eliminate tariff duties precisely when the Congress is more alarmed than ever before about its loss of power to the chief executive.

This underscores one of the odd practices of the Nixon administration: its habit of treating every problem or each day's business as an entirely separate affair, as if all the old struggles over executive-congressional relations made no difference.

Thus, in recent weeks Nixon has insisted on his right to impose funds voted by the Congress, to wage war in Cambodia after all American troops are home without congressional approval, or even consultation, and to refuse to allow his aides to testify before the Senate committee investigating the Watergate crime—all this just before asking the Congress for more cooperation and more authority to deal with the nation's serious trade deficit.

What is particularly troubling about this is that the President is on much sounder ground in his request for more trading authority than in his definition of his powers to wage war, impose

funds, or withhold White House staff members from congressional committees.

This is a strong but essential trade reform bill. The President needs the additional authority he has requested, or something very much like it, if he is to correct the imbalances that led to the \$4.4 billion U.S. trade deficit last year and negotiate effectively with the 76 trading nations that now have quotas, tariffs and other restrictions against free trade with the United States.

"The key to success in our coming trade negotiations," he rightly says in his message to the Congress, "will be the negotiating authority the United States brings to the negotiating table."

Unfortunately, the President of the United States and those who negotiate at his direction do not now possess authorities comparable to those which other countries will bring to these bargaining sessions.

Accordingly, Nixon asks the Congress for power to eliminate, reduce, or increase customs duties, advance authority to carry out mutually beneficial agreements concerning specific customs matters; additional power to raise or lower imports to combat inflation or penalize countries discriminating against American trade; and the right to negotiate agreements on non-tariff matters without advance congressional approval in each case.

Consults on Trade

In dealing with the trade question, the President has been careful to consult with the Congress in advance because he has to it to get the authority he wants.

Also, Secretary of State Rogers had the ambassadors of all the trading nations at the State Department before the President's message was sent to the Hill and had the experts explain the new trade proposals at great length. The result was that these foreign envoys, who have been feeling neglected by this administration on other matters, took a sympathetic attitude toward the administration's proposals, and even Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, had some good things to say about the bill.

"The President," Chairman Mills observed, "is asking for

Kissinger Facing Stiff Competition

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Henry Kissinger faced a different Washington as he returned to town this week for his first extended stay since his Mexican vacation.

For the first time, he faces stiff competition from other parts of government besides the feeble State Department. While he still seems to be the President's chosen agent of policy, he has diminished support from his own staff, and friendly agencies in town.

The big new bureaucratic rival is the Treasury Department, which has been pushed forward by the primacy of economic affairs in foreign policy. The international monetary arrangements of the past few weeks register major changes in American relations with Japan, West Germany and France. But they were managed without any Kissinger input by Secretary George Shultz, Under Secretary Paul Volcker and Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board.

Rival for Years

Against this background, the translation of Helmut Sonnenfeldt from the Kissinger staff to a post as Treasury under secretary takes on importance. For some have imagined Mr. Sonnenfeldt has been a Kissinger rival for years. He is notably tougher when it comes to dealing with the Soviet Union, which is what he will be doing at Treasury. In effect, the Treasury post affords him a base for fighting Kissinger. More competition for Kissinger comes from the Defense Secretary, Melvin Laird, though constantly at odds with Kissinger, was relatively easy to handle because of his exaggerated bluster about the Soviet threat.

Elliot Richardson, the new secretary, has modulated the rhetoric about the new defense posture. But in his new defense posture statement, Richardson signs on for every single weapons system endorsed by Laird. Some of them cast a shadow over Kissinger's hopes to negotiate a second arms control agreement with the Russians.

In his testimony, moreover, Richardson has not hesitated in most unflinching fashion to make all kinds of foreign policy statements. He has been talking about Vietnam, Cambodia, the Near East and relations between Russia and China. It is not without significance that he issued his posture statement before Kissinger's state of the world message had been finished.

Base Weakened

To cope with these rivals, Kissinger departs from his usual weakened base. For one thing, several agencies once friendly to Kissinger have been staffed by White House politicians with a view to satisfying Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, the cold war liberal who is the administration's chief instrument for dividing the Democrats on Capitol Hill.

The Central Intelligence Agency, used to be headed by a Kissinger friend and admirer, Richard Helms. The new director, James Schlesinger, is no special friend to Kissinger. He once turned down an offer to join the Kissinger staff. While most of the changes he has made at CIA seem dictated by administrative rather than policy considerations, their effect is being felt on the evaluation staff which provides Kissinger with important support on his fights with the Pentagon over Soviet capabilities.

Similar changes affect the disarmament agency. Fred Ikle, the new head of the agency is, like Schlesinger, highly acceptable to Sen. Jackson. He has none of the bias towards achieving practically any arms agreement which used to make the agency an ally for Kissinger in his quest for détente.

Gains and Losses

As to Kissinger's own staff, it has been strengthened by two additions. He takes on a truly brilliant economist in Charles Cooper, who formerly served in the Saigon embassy, and a very savvy chief of staff in Lawrence Eagleburger, who comes in from the Pentagon. But even they cannot make up for the loss of some of the best staff officers in Washington—Gen. Alexander Haig, who has gone back to the Army.

In these conditions, Kissinger could well think of leaving in the next year. He is a relatively young man—only 50 next month—and he could live to serve another President.

But the odds are that the glamour and power of the job will outweigh such considerations. Like McGeorge Bundy and Walt Rostow before him, he will probably stay on the job past his prime.

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International
Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	144.4	144.8	144.8	144.4
Brussels	102.1	101.7	102.4	101.7
Frankfurt	136.1	135.7	136.1	135.7
London	280.0	279.5	280.0	279.5
Paris	110.5	109.7	110.5	109.7
Stockholm	110.5	109.7	110.5	109.7
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Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

On 9-4-73 was U.S. \$41.78

Listed on the
Amsterdam Stock ExchangeInformation:
Pierison, Helderling & Pierison
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U.S. \$ deposit accounts.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 11—Cash		Futures	
Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu.	1.15 1/2	+1/4
Wheat	bu.	1.15 1/2	+1/4
Wheat	bu.	1.15 1/2	+1/4
Wheat	bu.	1.15 1/2	+1/4
Wheat	bu.	1.15 1/2	+1/4
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European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Amsterdam

Brussels

Düsseldorf

London

Paris

Zurich

Frankfurt

Stockholm

Vienna

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972 Stocks and Bonds										1972 Stocks and Bonds										1972 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E										High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E										High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E									
1972 Stocks and Bonds										1972 Stocks and Bonds										1972 Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E										High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E										High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E									
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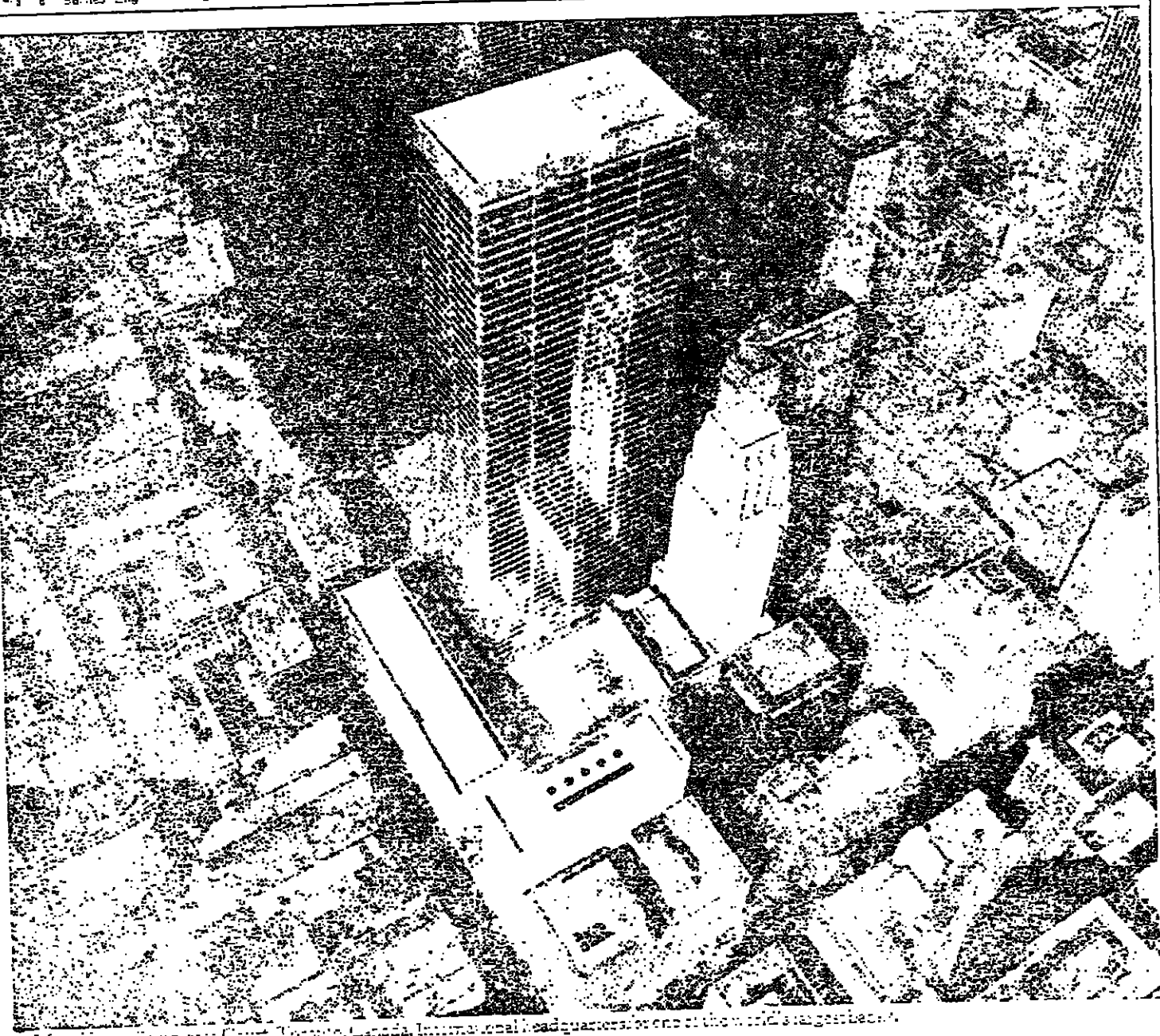
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Art Buchwald Love Drew A Picasso, No Husband

WASHINGTON—I never met Pablo Picasso, but I have an original sketch of his personality dedicated to me and I owe it all to a fellow named Harvey Brodsky of Philadelphia, Pa.

The story behind the sketch began in Paris in 1953 when I was working on the European edition of The New York Herald Tribune. I received a letter from Mr. Brodsky telling me he was in love with a girl named Gloria Segal, but they had broken up. Gloria had a fantastic crush on Picasso, Mr. Brodsky wrote, and if I could get the artist's autograph, he was sure that the romance would bloom again.

I was doing a column on the ridiculous requests a columnist gets in Paris and I included Brodsky's letter as an example. I knew I had no way of getting the great artist's autograph, but it made the best point of what I was up against when it came to my mail.

Now as luck would have it, David Douglas Duncan, the photographer, was working with Picasso in Venice, on the Riviera, and he took the Paris Herald with him that morning. Duncan translated my column with Mr. Brodsky's letter in it.

For some reason, Picasso was very moved by the request and with colored crayons he drew a beautiful bouquet of flowers. On top of the sketch he wrote "Pour Miss Gloria Segal" and signed it with the date.

Since Picasso never did any-



Picasso's drawing for a Philadelphia lady; any discrepancies between its realities and Buchwald's description may be ascribed to, as someone said, what you will.

thing like this. Duncan was very excited and called me from Venice. "He did it! Duncan announced. "He not only gave me his autograph for Gloria Segal, but also a crayon sketch which I have in my hand!"

"The hell with Gloria Segal!" I screamed over the phone. "What about me?"

"I'll call you back."

Duncan returned to Picasso's studio and told him that as long as he was doing sketches for girls from Philadelphia he didn't know the writer of the column felt he deserved one, too.

Picasso looked at my photograph in the paper and with the same crayons drew another sketch of him and me having a drink together under the Riviera sun. On top he wrote "Pour Art Buchwald."

I received my sketch and the

one for Gloria Segal. By this time, Associated Press had heard about the story and was very interested in following up the Brooklyn-Segal romance. Would this beautiful bouquet of flowers bring the lovers together? Would Gloria forgive Harvey when she saw the sketch? Would Picasso's unheard-of gesture send them off to live happily ever after?

To find out, the AP sent their Philadelphia correspondent to Gloria's house one day after the picture arrived. Gloria said she was very thrilled with it, but in answer to the big question as to what would now happen between her and Brodsky, she said with a brave smile, "Harvey and I will always be good friends."

Even an original Picasso was not enough for Gloria to take Harvey back again.

I don't think the master ever found out the end of the story. At least I hope he didn't because I'm sure it would have broken his heart.

But I have to admit that I personally wasn't too upset over the fact that this great love story of 1953 did not have the ending everyone was hoping it would. After all, I got an original Picasso out of it. As did Gloria Segal. The only loser in the deal was Harvey Brodsky who got neither the girl nor a painting.

But that's the way the ball bounces in Philadelphia, and I wrote to Harvey after I got my Picasso framed: "You can't win them all."

About 250 people filled the municipal hall in

Nice in search of some answers about a mysterious incident.

The Legend and the Man: Saint-Exupéry

NICE (Herald Tribune)—"Saint-Ex" Charles de Gaulle is alleged to have said quizzically—during that black period, after the fall of France, when he was enlisting, under the Cross of Lorraine, all the one-legged dispatch runners and nearsighted artillery observers he could get his hands on—"Saint-Ex? He's good only for card tricks."

What was behind this verdict—by a leader whose judgment of others was usually penetrating—upon one of his country's living legends, the son of a great family who had gone his own way and who had, by 1940—before he had quite turned 40—carved out a half-dozen careers: short-story writer, artist, essayist, war correspondent, inventor, mathematician—and above all, a pilot, who had flown everywhere under any conditions—who had flown the mail over the Andes, from Argentina to Patagonia, in World War I—vintage crates held together with adhesive tape and bits of wire.

Why, at a time when any kind of pilot was a priceless treasure to the Free French, did de Gaulle reject so conspicuously the services of one of the most experienced pilots in the business? What was wrong with the living legend—or was this, after all, one of those instances where that other living legend, de Gaulle himself (who had not, in 1940, yet achieved that status), was wrong?

In Search

In search of the answers to those questions, among several others, an audience of about 250 filled the municipal assembly hall here, the Salle Bréa, on Saturday afternoon. They had come at the invitation of the comrades-in-arms of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, headed by retired Gen. Henri Galette, commander of his World War II squadron, the Escadillon de la Hache. They were to hear, according to announcements in the local daily, Nice-Matin, a firsthand account of Saint-Ex's remarkable life, which would not only "uncover his real face" but also shed light on a 30-year-old mystery: Why Saint-Ex failed to return to his base after completing low-level reconnaissance of the Grenoble-Anney area on July 31, 1944. The flight was part of

the preparation for the Allied landings in Provence two weeks later.

Saint-Ex, rejected by his own nation in wartime, had joined a French squadron that was integrated into a combat wing of the U.S. Air Force. He examined his huge, overweight frame into the cockpit of a P-38 Lightning, in Corsica, waved a cheery "au revoir, took off and vanished. No trace of him or of his P-38 was found. The assumption at the time—and there has been no subsequent finding either to support or to invalidate it—was that the plane exploded on the return flight and disintegrated, the debris falling into the sea.

But now, a little less than 30 years later, his commander, Gen. Galette, was—according to Nice-Matin's announcement,

IRVING MARDER

presumably based on information received from the general or his associates—about to lift the curtain and "tell why, on July 31, 1944, Commandant Saint-Exupéry did not return to his base."

Transfixed

What followed, in fact, was a session that might have been entitled "How Not to Campaign on Behalf of a Cult Figure" and subtitled "General Galette's Revenge." Under the retired lieutenant's hawk-like eye, an audience that included not only Saint-Ex's comrades-in-arms, and others attracted by the enigmatic figure of the legend, but also his sisters—Simone de Saint-Exupéry and Germaine d'Agay—sat transfixed throughout a two-hour-and-10-minute monologue, read from a text and interrupted only by a few minutes of slide projections: a striking little boy in a sailor suit, circa 1902—the "Little Prince" to the life, himself the hero of the children's classic that was to come; the young Bohemian figure of Paris in the twenties, making a desultory living with his pen, his diet consisting mainly of coffee and croissants; the outcast, slightly battered teddy bear of the thirties, a journalist and then a war correspondent, notably in Spain—reporting the war from France's side. (Why were

virtually all the celebrated pilots of that epoch—except for the young André Malraux—men of the right? More snapshots, forming a composite picture of Saint-Ex at the peak of his fame—the author of "Night Flight" and "Flight to Arras"—works regarded then as classically poetic evocations of an almanac's mystique. Some critics of a later era, though, have found the prose purplish, the philosophy murky, the imagery a little too high-flown.

Final Flight

But there was no hint of this at the Salle Bréa. The tone was one of sustained elegy. Nor was there any hint of the episode that undoubtedly figured in De Gaulle's decision to fight his war without Saint-Ex: the latter's approach, in the dark, chaotic period after France fell, to the Vichy regime. There were references to human failings but these were not of a kind to dent the icon—the absent-mindedness, accounting for a global raft of overflowing bathtubs, disordered settings, burned-out electrical systems; and his accident-proneness (a fair-sized handicap for a combat pilot?).

But the final flight—what about it? Gen. Galette approached this ultimate question—as he had all the others of an interminable afternoon—circutously and, in the end, negatively. Saint-Ex, he said at least twice, did not commit suicide, as some have been completely out of the question. True, he had known, before the flight, that—at the age of 44, grossly overweight and battle-scarred—he had virtually no chance of passing his next physical. He would be grounded permanently. But the thought of suicide had never entered his mind. (Gen. Galette did not say how he divined this.)

On the platform behind the general, silent as a row of totem poles, sat a number of men, some in uniform, some in civilian clothes, and early 70s—Saint-Ex's comrades in the Escadillon de la Hache. Many residents of the Côte d'Azur, they had come to Nice to join in honoring the memory of their legendary compatriot. Stochastically they had listened to a discourse that seemed, at least to the observer, to embody all the elements in contemporary life that this gifted, pious, fun-loving man had fled from.

The Cost of Fresh Vegetables Spurs Rise in U.S. Gardening

NEW YORK, April 11 (NYT)—The cost of fresh produce has risen with meat prices for about a year now, triggering, in part, a boomlet in vegetable gardening. Gardeners in the metropolitan area have reported increased interest. And an official at the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens has discerned a new explosion of vegetable gardens in the suburbs.

This has stirred memories of victory gardens, part of the World War II food strategy. Although an actual shortage of food was the primary problem then, Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan has suggested only half-jokingly that "victory" gardens might become necessary in the current inflation.

The Dutchess County Extension Service suggests that even a 10-by-15 plot could provide a family of four with up to \$100 worth of vegetables—from \$3.10 worth of seeds and "under a dollar" for chemical fertilizer.

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PEOPLE:

Brando Stands Up Tahitian Society

Marlon Brando stood up a Tahiti society crowd, headed by the wife of French Premier Pierre Messmer Monday night. Brando had lent a French version of the film "The Godfather" to Gov. Pierre Amel for a charity showing and promised he would be on hand and give a speech. The societies saw the film, but not Brando. He finally arrived Tuesday, apparently en route to his island retreat on Tetiaroa Atoll, 35 miles north of Tahiti.

Frank E. Bird Jr. said that mechanics practically dismantled a \$14,500 car looking for a rattle and finally discovered a ball bearing in a door panel. The bearing was trapped in the door panel. "Well, you finally found it, didn't you, you rich son-of-a-bitch," Bird, director of the International Safety Academy in Macon, Ga., told the story Tuesday at the annual conference of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association in Toronto.

The wife of the Boston Bruins star hockey player, Phil Esposito, filed in Boston for a legal separation. Esposito, who holds the major league hockey record for single-season scoring, and is known as one of the game's roughest players, is recovering from a leg injury suffered in a recent playoff game against the New York Rangers. In her suit, Linda J. Esposito charged him with "cruel and abusive treatment."

Yugoslav film director Aleksander Petrovic was expelled from the Belgrade Film Academy Tuesday for endorsing a film attacking President Tito and Yugoslavia's social order, the national news agency Tanjug has reported. The expulsion followed a secret ballot by the academy's teaching staff who voted 49 for and four against the move with five ballot papers invalid. A university investigating commission had earlier also recommended four other academy teachers for reprimands for giving top marks to the film "Plasno Jese" by one of Petrovic's students. He and his wife and son are now reportedly living in Switzerland.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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